

## STE Developer Addendum

## The Atari **ST<sup>E</sup>**

Compatible with ST, 1000s of software titles available.

### **New**

- Extended color palette of 4096 colors, from 512
- Hardware support for horizontal and vertical scrolling
- Ready for external GENLOCK
- Stereo 8 bit PCM sound
- Light gun, paddle and new joystick ports.
- 256K ROM from 192K includes

Move as well as copy files

Rename folders

Autoboot GEM applications

New file selector

Faster desktop

Large palette support

Fast hard-disk support

Folder limitations lifted

Memory management improved

Keyboard reset

## STE Developer Addendum

This addendum is a set of documents that allows the ST developer to use the new features of the STE. These new features are in the areas of graphics, sound and interface ports.

The STE has a palette of 4096 colors compared to the ST palette of 512 colors. Also the STE has hardware support for vertical and horizontal scrolling. Support has also been added for external GENLOCK.

Sound on the STE has the ST sound as well as 8 bit stereo DMA sound with variable playback frequencies.

The STE also has two new controller ports that allow for new joysticks as well as a light gun and paddle controllers.

## Genlock and the STE

The ST (and STE) chip set have the ability to accept external sync. This is controlled by bit 0 at FF820A, as documented in the ST Hardware Specification. This was done to allow the synchronization of the ST video with an external source (a process usually known as GENLOCK). However, in order to do this reliably the system clock must also be phase-locked (or synchronized in some other way) to the input sync signals. No way to do this was provided in the ST, as a result the only GENLOCKS available are internal modifications (usually for the MEGA).

The STE allows this to be done without opening the case. To inject a system clock ground pin three (GPO) on the monitor connector and then inject the clock into pin 4 (mono detect). The internal frequency of this clock is 32.215905 MHz (NTSC) and 32.084988 MHz (PAL). Note: DO NOT SWITCH CLOCK SOURCE WHILE THE SYSTEM IS ACTIVE.

As a result of this GPO is no longer available.

## Controllers

FF9200



Fire  
Buttons

FF9202



Joy 3 Joy 1 Joy 2 Joy 0

Joy sticks.

Four new joystick ports are added. These ports are controlled directly by the 68000. The current state may be sampled at any time by reading the above locations. Joystick 0 and Joystick 2 direction bits are read/write. If written to they will be driven until a read is performed. Similarly, they will not be driven after a read until a write is performed.

FF9210



(X Paddle 0)

FF9212



(Y Paddle 0)

FF9214



(X Paddle 1)

FF9216



(Y Paddle 1)

Paddles.

One pair of paddles can be plugged into Joystick 0 (Paddle 0). A second set can be plugged into Joystick 1 (Paddle 1). The current position of each of the four paddles is reported at these locations. The fire buttons are the same as for the respective joystick. The triggers for the paddles are read as bits one and two of FF9202 (JOY0 Left and Right)

FF9220



(X Position)

FF9222



(Y Position)

Light Gun / Pen.

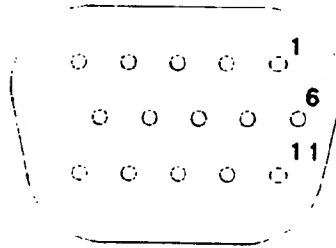
A light gun or pen can be plugged into Joystick 0. The current position that the gun or pen is pointing to is reported by these registers. The position is accurate to within (X direction only):

4 Pixels in 320x200 Mode  
8 Pixels in 640x200 Mode  
16 Pixels in 640x400 Mode

Accurate to 1 pixel in the Y direction in all modes. Accuracies do not account for the quality of the light gun or pen. Note that the X position is given in pixels for 320x200 only. In order to get correct results in 640x200 mode this number needs to be shifted left one bit and in 640x400 mode this number needs to be shifted left two bits.

## New Controller Pinout

This pinout is for ports 0 and 1.  
Ports 2/3 are on the other DB15 connector.



- |    |        |
|----|--------|
| 1  | UP 0   |
| 2  | DN 0   |
| 3  | LT 0   |
| 4  | RT 0   |
| 5  | PAD 0Y |
| 6  | FIRE 0 |
| 7  | VCC    |
| 8  | NC     |
| 9  | GND    |
| 10 | FIRE 1 |
| 11 | UP 1   |
| 12 | DN 1   |
| 13 | LT 1   |
| 14 | RT 1   |
| 15 | PAD 0X |

## Video Modifications

FF8204  (High)

FF8206 

FF8208  (Low)

Video Address Counter.

Now read/write. Allows update of the video refresh address during the frame. The effect is immediate, therefore it should be reloaded carefully (or during blanking) to provide reliable results.

FF820C 

Low byte of the video base address. This register completes the set on ST. Allows positioning screen on word boundaries and thus vertical scrolling.

FF820E 

Offset to next line.

Number of words from end of line to beginning of next line minus one. Allows virtual screen to be wider than physical screen. Acts like an ST when cleared. Cleared at reset.

FF8240 through FF825E   
Red Green Blue

Color Pallette.

A fourth bit of resolution is added to each color. Note that the least significant bit is added above the old most significant bit to remain compatible with the ST.

FF8264 

Horizontal Bit-wise Scroll.

Delays the start of screen by the specified number of bits.

# How to Implement Fine Scrolling on the STE.

The purpose of this document is to describe how to use the capabilities of the STE to achieve bit-wise fine-scrolling and vertical split screens. Horizontal and vertical scrolling are discussed and an example program is provided. Split screen effects are discussed and an example program with multiple independent scrolling regions is provided.

Three new registers are provided to implement fine-scrolling and split screen displays:

- 1) HSCROLL - This register contains the pixel scroll offset. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, it indicates which data bits constitute the first pixel from the first word of data. That is, the leftmost displayed pixel is selected from the first data word(s) of a given line by this register.
- 2) LINEWID - This register indicates the number of extra words of data (beyond that required by an ordinary ST at the same resolution) which represent a single display line. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, that many additional words of data will constitute a single video line (thus allowing virtual screens wider than the displayed screen). *CAUTION*- In fact, this register contains the word offset which the display processor will add to the video display address to point to the next line. If you are actively scrolling (HSCROLL  $\neq$  0), this register should contain the additional width of a display line *minus one data fetch* (in low resolution one data fetch would be four words, one word for monochrome, etc.).
- 3) VBASELO - This register contains the low-order byte of the video display base address. It can be altered at any time and will affect the next display processor data fetch. It is recommended that the video display address be altered only during vertical and horizontal blanking or display garbage may result.

These registers, when used in combination, can provide several video effects. In this document we will discuss only fine-scrolling and split-screen displays.

## Fine Scrolling:

Many games use horizontal and vertical scrolling techniques to provide virtual playfields which are larger than a single screen. We will first discuss vertical scrolling (line-wise), then horizontal scrolling (pixel-wise) and finally the example program "neowall.s" which combines both.

## Vertical Scrolling:

To scroll line-wise, we simply alter the video display address by one line each time we wish to scroll one line. This is done at vertical blank interrupt time by writing to the three eight-bit video display address registers to define a twenty-four-bit pointer into memory. Naturally, additional data must be available to be displayed. We might imagine this as a tall, skinny screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. The video display address registers define where this window will start.

## Horizontal Scrolling:

To scroll horizontally we might also adjust the video display address. If that was all we did, we would find that the screen would jump sideways in sixteen pixel increments. To achieve smooth pixel-wise scrolling we must use the HSCROLL register to select where within each sixteen pixel block we wish to start displaying data to the screen. Finally, we must adjust the LINEWID register to reflect both the fact that each line of video data is wider than a single display line and any display processor fetch incurred by a non-zero value of HSCROLL. All this is done at vertical blank interrupt time. Naturally, additional data must be available to be



displayed. We might imagine this as an extremely wide screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. These registers define where this window will start.

**For Example:**

The program "neowall.s" reads in nine NEOchrome™ picture files, organizes them into a three by three grid and allows the user to scroll both horizontally and vertically over the images. The heart of this program (the only interesting thing about it actually) is the vertical blank interrupt server. This routine first determines the pixel offset and loads it into HSCROLL. The LINEWID register is now set to indicate that each virtual line is three times longer than the actual display width. If we are actively scrolling, this amount is reduced to reflect the additional four-plane data fetch which will be caused by the scrolling. Finally, the video display address is computed to designate a window onto the grid of pictures. This twenty-four-bit address determines where the upper-left corner of the displayed region begins in memory. Thus, every frame an arbitrary portion of the total image is selected for display. The speed and resolution of this scrolling technique is limited only by the dexterity of the user.

**Split Screen:**

In many applications it is desirable to subdivide the screen into several independent regions. On the STE you may reload some video registers on a line-by-line basis (using horizontal blanking interrupts) to split the screen vertically into multiple independent regions. A single screen no longer need be a contiguous block of storage, but could be composed of dozens of strips which might reside in memory in any order. The same data could be repeated on one or more display lines. Individual regions might each have their own individual data and scrolling directions.

**For Example:**

The program "hscroll.s" reads in a NEOchrome™ picture file and duplicates each line of the image. This, combined with the proper use of LINEWID, effectively places two copies of the same picture side-by-side. Next, both vertical and horizontal blanking interrupt vectors are captured and the horizontal blanking interrupt is enabled in counter mode. To prevent flicker caused by keyboard input, the IKBD/MIDI interrupt priority is lowered below that of the HBL interrupt. Note that the program 'main loop' doesn't even call the BIOS to check the keyboard, since the BIOS sets the IPL up and causes flicker by locking out horizontal interrupts - this may cause trouble for programs in the real world. The screen is effectively divided into ten regions which scroll independently of one another. There are two ten-element arrays which contain the base address of each region and its current scroll offset. At vertical blank interrupt time we compute the final display values for each region in advance and store them into a third array. We then initialize the display processor for the first region and request an interrupt every twenty lines (actually every twenty horizontal blankings). During each horizontal interrupt service, we quickly reload the video display address registers and the HSCROLL register. This must be done immediately - before the display processor has time to start the current line or garbage may result. Note that horizontal blank interrupts are triggered by the display processor having finished reading the previous data line. You have approximately 144 machine cycles to reload the HSCROLL and video display registers before they will be used again by the display processor. Finally, the LINEWID register is set, this need only be done before the processor finishes reading the data for the current display line. We then pre-compute the data we will need for the next horizontal interrupt to shave few more cycles off the critical path and exit.

```

1      ;
2      ; HSCROLL.S Horizontal Scrolling Demo
3      ; THE ONE LINE VERSION
4      ;
5      ; Copyright 1988 ATARI CORP.
6      ; Started 9/12/88 .. Rob Zdybel
7      ;
8      ;
9      .text
10     .include atari
11     .list
12
13     ;
14     ; HARDWARE CONSTANTS
15     ;
16     vbase0 = $ffff8200      ; Video Base Address (lo)
17     line0id = $ffff820f     ; Width of a scan-line (Words, minus 1)
18     hscroll = $ffff8265     ; Horizontal scroll count (0 .. 15)
19
20     ;
21     ; SYSTEM CONSTANTS
22     ;
23     vblvec = $70            ; System VBlank Vector
24     lkbvec = $118          ; IK80/MIOI (6850) Vector
25     hblvec = $128          ; Horizontal Blank Counter (68901) Vector
26
27     ;
28     ; LOCAL CONSTANTS
29     ;
30     ;
31     ; System Initialization
32     ;
33     start:
34     00000000 2A4F          move.l a7,a5
35     00000002 2E7Cxxxxxxx  move.l @mystack,a7      ; Get Our Own Local Stack
36     00000004 2A600004      move.l 4(a5),a5      ; a5 = basepage address
37     0000000C 202D000C      move.l TEXTSZ(a5),d0
38     00000010 08AD0014      add.l DATA5Z(a5),d0
39     00000014 08AD001C      add.l BSS5Z(a5),d0
40     00000018 00BC00000100 add.l #100,d0
41     0000001E 2800          move.l d0,d4
42                                ; RAM req'd = text+bss+data+BasePageLength
43                                ; d4 = RAM req'd
44                                ; Return Excess Storage
45                                ;
46     00000020 2F00          move.l d0,-(sp)
47     00000022 2F00          move.l a5,-(sp)
48     00000024 4267          clr.w -(sp)
49                                ;
50     00000026 3F3C004A      move.w #4a,-(sp)
51     0000002A 4E41          trap #1
52                                ;
53     0000002C 0EFC000C      .if $c <= 8
54                                addq w$c,sp
55                                .else
56                                add.w w$c,sp
57                                .endif
58
59     ;
60     ; Other Initialization
61     ;
62     Super                                ; enter supervisor mode
63     00000030 42A7          clr.l -(sp)
64     00000032 3F3C0020      move.w #520,-(sp)
65     00000036 4E41          trap #1
66     00000038 5C4F          addq #6,sp
67     0000003A 2F00          move.l d0,-(sp)      ; WARNING - Old SSP saved on stack.
68
69     ;
70     Fgetdta
71     0000003C 3F3C002F      Gendos $2f,2
72     00000040 4E41          move.w #52f,-(sp)
73                                trap #1
74                                .if $2 <= 8
75                                addq w$2,sp
76                                .else
77                                add.w w$2,sp
78                                .endif
79
80     00000044 2840          move.l d0,a4
81     00000046 08FC001E      adda #30,a4      ; a4 = Filename ptr
82                                Ffirst @neofile,#0
83     0000004A 3F3C0000      move.w #50,-(sp)
84     0000004E 2F3Cxxxxxxx  move.l @neofile,-(sp)
85                                Gendos $4e,8
86     00000054 3F3C004E      move.w #54e,-(sp)
87     00000058 4E41          trap #1
88                                .if $8 <= 8
89                                addq w$8,sp
90                                .else
91                                add.w w$8,sp
92                                .endif
93
94     0000005C 4A40          tst d0
95     0000005E 6800xxxx      bml abort      ; IF (No NEO files) ABORT
96                                Fopen a4,#0
97     00000062 3F3C0000      move.w #50,-(sp)
98     00000066 2F0C          move.l a4,-(sp)

```

```

00000068 3F3C003D      0      Gendos $3d,0
0000006C 4E41          0      move.w #3d,-(sp)
0000006E 584F          0      trap #1
00000070 4A48          0      .if $8 <= 8
00000072 6800xxxx      0      addq #58,sp
00000074 584F          0      .else
00000076 33C0xxxxxxx    0      add.w #58,sp
00000078 4A48          0      .endif
0000007A 6800xxxx      0      tst d0
0000007C 3F3C003D      0      bml abort ; IF (Error opening file) ABORT
0000007E 3F80          0      move d0,handle
00000080 3F3C003D      0      Fread d0,#32128,#neobuff
00000082 3F3C003D      0      move.l #neobuff,-(sp)
00000084 3F80          0      move.l #57d80,-(sp)
00000086 3F80          0      move.w d0,-(sp)
00000088 3F3C003D      0      Gendos $3f,12
0000008A 3F3C003F      0      move.w #3f,-(sp)
0000008C 4E41          0      trap #1
0000008E 584F          0      .if $c <= 8
00000090 DEFC000C      0      addq #5c,sp
00000092 584F          0      .else
00000094 4A48          0      add.w #5c,sp
00000096 6800xxxx      0      .endif
00000098 3F39xxxxxxx    0      tst.l d0
0000009A 3F3C003E      0      bml abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
0000009C 4E41          0      Fclose handle
0000009E 584F          0      move.w handle,-(sp)
000000A0 3F3C003E      0      Gendos $3e,4
000000A2 4E41          0      move.w #3e,-(sp)
000000A4 584F          0      trap #1
000000A6 584F          0      .if $4 <= 8
000000A8 4A48          0      addq #54,sp
000000AA 6800xxxx      0      .else
000000AC 45F9xxxxxxx    0      add.w #54,sp
000000AE 41F80240      0      .endif
000000B0 43F9xxxxxxx    0      tst d0
000000B2 303C000F      0      bml abort ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
000000B4 3208          0      lea neobuff+4,a2
000000B6 38DA          0      lea palette,a0
000000B8 51C0FFFA      0      lea oldpal,a1
000000BA 303C000F      0      move #15,d0
000000BC 3208          0      .ploop: move.w (a0),(a1)+ ; save old color palette
000000BE 38DA          0      move.w (a2)+,(a0)+ ; create new color palette
000000C0 51C0FFFA      0      dbra d0,.ploop
000000C2 303C000F      0      move #160,d0 ; Double each display line
000000C4 41F9xxxxxxx    0      lea bigbuff,a0
000000C6 43F9xxxxxxx    0      lea neobuff+128,a1
000000C8 343C00C7      0      move #199,d2
000000CA 323C0027      0      .linlp: move #39,d1 ; FOR (200 Lines) DO
000000CC 21910000      0      .duplp: move.l (a1),(a0,d0) ; duplicate line
000000CE 2809          0      move.l (a1)+,(a0)+
000000D0 51C9FFFB      0      dbra d1,.duplp
000000D2 08C8          0      adda d0,a0
000000D4 51CAFFEE      0      dbra d2,.linlp
000000D6 41F9xxxxxxx    0      lea baseaddr,a0
000000D8 43F9xxxxxxx    0      lea xoffset,a1
000000DA 45F9xxxxxxx    0      lea bigbuff,a2
000000DC 303C0009      0      move #9,d0
000000DE 32FC0000      0      .strip: move #0,(a1)+ ; FOR (10 Strips) DO Init base and offset
000000E0 28CA          0      move.l a2,(a0)+
000000E2 04FC1900      0      adda #320*20,a2
000000E4 51C0FFFA      0      dbra d0,.strip
000000E6 23F00110xxxxxxx 0      move.l ikbdvec,oldikbd
000000E8 21FCxxxxxxx0000 0      move.l #ikbd,ikbdvec ; IPL 5 hack for IKBD/MIOI
000000EA 23F00070xxxxxxx 0      move.l vblvec,oldvbl
000000EC 21FCxxxxxxx0000 0      move.l #vbl,vblvec ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt
000000EE 21FCxxxxxxx0000 0      move.l #hbl,hblvec ; Capture MBlank Interrupt
000000F0 08F8000FA13    0      bset.b #0,imra
000000F2 08F8000FA07    0      bset.b #0,iera ; Enable Mblank
000000F4 584F          0      ;
000000F6 584F          0      ; Scrolling Demo loop
000000F8 584F          0      ;
000000FA 584F          0      .mavelp:
000000FC 3F3C0002      0      Bconstat CON ; Keyboard Polling
000000FE 3F3C0001      0      move.w #CON,-(sp)
00000100 4E40          0      Bios 1.4
00000102 584F          0      move.w #1,-(sp)
00000104 584F          0      trap #13
00000106 584F          0      .if $4 <= 8
00000108 584F          0      addq #54,sp
0000010A 584F          0      .else
0000010C 584F          0      add.w #54,sp
0000010E 584F          0      .endif

```

```

109 0000156 4A40          tst     d0
110 0000158 6700xxxx        beq     noexit      ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN
                                Bconin  CON
                                move.m  #CON,-(sp)
                                Bios 2.4
                                move.m  #52,-(sp)
                                trap     #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m    #54,sp
                                .endif
111                                noexit:
112 0000168 003C0003          cmp.b   #'C'-64,d0
113 000016C 6700xxxx        beq     exit      ; CTRL-C ==> EXIT
114                                exit:
115 0000170 6000          bra     wavelp
116                                ;
117                                ;
118                                ; System Tear-Down
119                                ;
120 0000172 8880000FA07        bclr.b  #8,iera
121 0000178 8880000FA13        bclr.b  #8,imra      ; Disable Mblank
122 000017E 21F9xxxxxxxx0000  move.l  oldkbd,ikbdvec ; Restore System IKBD/MIDI Interrupt
123 0000186 21F9xxxxxxxx0000  move.l  oldvbl,vblvec  ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt
124                                ;
                                Gettime
                                Xbios  $17.2
                                move.m  #517,-(sp)
                                trap     #14
                                .if $2 <= 8
                                addq     #52,sp
                                .else
                                add.m    #52,sp
                                .endif
125                                ;
126 0000196 23C0xxxxxxxx        move.l  d0,vbltemp      ; Get IKBD Date/Time
                                Tsettime d0
                                move     d0,-(sp)
                                Gendos   $2d.4
                                move.m  #52d,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m    #54,sp
                                .endif
127                                ;
                                Tsetdate vbltemp      ; Set GEMDOS Time and Date
                                move     vbltemp,-(sp)
                                Gendos   $2b.4
                                move.m  #52b,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m    #54,sp
                                .endif
128                                ;
129                                ;
130 0000184 41F9xxxxxxxx        lea     oldpal,a0
131 000018A 43F8240          lea     palette,a1
132 000018E 303C000F        move     #15,d0
133 00001C2 32D0          .unlpl: move.m  (a0)+,(a1)+
134 00001C4 51C0FFFC        dbra     d0,.unlpl      ; restore old color palette
135                                ;
                                abort: User          ; return to user mode
                                Gendos   $20.6
                                move.m  #520,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $6 <= 8
                                addq     #56,sp
                                .else
                                add.m    #56,sp
                                .endif
136                                ;
                                Pterm0
                                clr.m    -(sp)      ; return to GEMDOS
                                trap     #1
                                illegal
137                                ;
138                                ;
139                                ;
140                                ; VBL Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server
141                                ;
142                                ;
143 00001D6 48E7C0E0        vbl:   movem.l  d0-d1/a0-a2,-(sp)
144                                ;
145 00001DA 41F9xxxxxxxx        lea     video,a0      ; a0 = Display list (scroll.basel
146 00001E0 43F9xxxxxxxx        lea     xoffset,a1    ; a1 = Xoffset list
147 00001E6 45F9xxxxxxxx        lea     baseaddr,a2    ; a2 = Base address list
148 00001EC 323C0009        move     #9,d1
149                                .reglpl:
150 00001F0 3011          move     (a1),d0      ; FOR (10 scrolling regions) DO
151 00001F2 00010000        btst.l  #0,d1      ; d0 = current Xoffset
152 00001F6 6600xxxx        bne     .odd
153 00001FA 5240          addq     #1,d0      ; EVEN --> Increment

```

```

154 000001FC 807C00A0      cmp     #160,d0
155 00000200 6D00xxxx      bit     .join
156 00000204 7000      moveq   #0,d0      ; Wrap-up
157 00000206 6000xxxx      bra     .join
158 0000020A 5340      .odd:   subq   #1,d0      ; 000 --> Decrement
159 0000020C 6C00xxxx      bge     .join
160 00000210 303C009F      move    #159,d0      ; Wrap-down
161 00000214 3280      .join:   move   d0,(a1)      ; New xoffset
162 00000216 E240      asr     #1,d0
163 00000218 C00C0000FFFF      and.l   #0ffff,d0      ; d0 = byte offset within line
164 0000021E D09A      add.l   (a2)+,d0      ; d0 = Regions video base
165 00000220 2080      move.l   d0,(a0)
166 00000222 3019      move    (a1)+,d0
167 00000224 C07C000F      and     #0f,d0      ; d0 = Regions horizontal scroll count
168 00000228 1080      move.b   d0,(a0)
169 0000022A 5888      addq.l   #4,a0
170 0000022C 51C9FFC2      dbra    d1,,regip
171
172 00000230 41F9xxxxxxx      lea     video,a0
173 00000236 1018      move.b   (a0)+,d0
174 00000238 11C08265      move.b   d0,hscroll
175 0000023C 11D88205      move.b   (a0)+,vcounthi
176 00000240 11D88207      move.b   (a0)+,vcountld
177 00000244 11D88209      move.b   (a0)+,vcountlo      ; Initialize first region
178
179 00000248 323C0050      move     #30,d1      ; Double normal 5T line width
180 0000024C 4A00      tst.b    d0
181 0000024E 6700xxxx      beq     .zero      ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
182 00000252 5941      subq     #4,d1
183 00000254 11C1820F      .zero:   move.b   d1,linexid
184
185 00000258 2018      move.l   (a0)+,d0
186 0000025A E190      rol.l    #8,d0
187 0000025C 23C0xxxxxxx      move.l   d0,videodata      ; Init next lines data
188 00000262 23C0xxxxxxx      move.l   a0,videoptr      ; Init display list ptr
189
190 00000268 11FC0000FA10      move.b   #0,tbcr
191 0000026E 11FC0014FA21      move.b   #20,tbdr      ; Interrupt every twenty HBlanks
192 00000274 11FC0000FA10      move.b   #8,tbcr
193
194 0000027A 4CDF0703      movem.l  (sp)+,d0-d1/a0-a2
195 0000027E 4EF9      .dc.w    $4ef9
196 00000280 00000000      oldvbl:  .dc.l   0      ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
197 00000204 4AFC      illegal
198
199
200
201
202
203 00000286 3F00      ;
204      ;      IKBD      IKBD/MIDI Interrupt Server
205      ;
206      ;      ikbd:
207      move    d0,-(sp)
208
209      move     sr,d0
210      and     #5fff,d0
211      or      #5500,d0
212      move     d0,sr      ; Set IPL down to 5
213
214      move     (sp)+,d0
215      .dc.w    $4ef9
216      oldikbd:
217      .dc.l    0      ; JMP (Old-IKBD)
218      illegal
219
220
221      ;
222      ;      HBL      #ONE LINE# Horizontal-Blank Interrupt Server
223      ;
224      ;      hbl:
225      movem.l  d0/a0,-(sp)      ; (44*28=72)
226
227      move.l   videodata,d0      ; d0 = vcount/scroll (20)
228      lea     vcounthi,a0      ; a0 = movep base (8)
229      move.b   d0,hscroll      ; set hScroll (12)
230      moveq.l  d0,(a0)      ; set VideoBase (24)
231      ;      (total = 136+ cycles)
232
233      tst.b    d0
234      beq     .zero      ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
235      move.b   #75,linexid
236      bra     .join
237      .zero:   move.b   #80,linexid
238      .join:
239      move.l   videoptr,a0
240      move.l   (a0)+,d0
241      rol.l    #8,d0
242      move.l   d0,videodata      ; Init next regions data
243      move.l   a0,videoptr
244
245      movem.l  (sp)+,d0/a0
246      bclr.b   #0,lsra      ; Clear In-Service bit
247      rte
248
249      ;
250      ;      DATA STORAGE

```

```

245      000002EC
246
247      neofile: .data
248      00000000 2A2E6E656F00      ; NEO filename search string
249      .dc.b    "N.neo",0
250      .even
251
252      ;
253      ;      RANDOM DATA STORAGE
254      ;
255      00000006      bss
256
257      oldpal:
258      00000000 =00000010      .ds.l    16      ; Original color palette
259      handler:
260      00000040 =00000001      .ds.w    1      ; Active Handle
261
262      baseaddr:
263      00000042 =0000000A      .ds.l    10      ; Image Base address for each strip
264      xoffset:
265      0000005A =0000000A      .ds.w    10      ; Pixel-offset for each strip
266      video:
267      0000007E =0000000A      .ds.l    10      ; HScroll and Video Base address for each strip
268      videoptr:
269      000000A6 =00000001      .ds.l    1      ; Display list ptr
270      videodata:
271      000000AA =00000001      .ds.l    1      ; Next regions display info
272
273      neobuff:
274      000000AE =00007000      .ds.b    32120      ; NEO-Image Buffer
275      bigbuff:
276      00007E2E =0000FA00      .ds.b    2*32000      ; Mega-Image Buffer
277
278      vbltemp:
279      0001702E =00000001      .ds.l    1      ; Vblank Temporary Storage
280
281      00017032 =00000100      .ds.l    256      ; (stack body)
282      mystack:
283      00017C32 =00000001      .ds.l    1      ; Local Stack Storage
284
285      .end

```

.dubip	000000E2	t	dtr	00000010	ea	tacr	FFFFFFA19	ea
.join	00000214	t	end_os	000004FA	ea	tadr	FFFFFFA1F	ea
.join	000002CA	t	etv_critlc	00000484	ea	tbcrr	FFFFFFA1B	ea
.linip	000000DE	t	etv_term	00000488	ea	tbdrr	FFFFFFA21	ea
.odd	00000720A	t	etv_timer	00000480	ea	tcddr	FFFFFFA1D	ea
.ploop	000000C2	t	etv_xtra	0000048C	ea	tcdr	FFFFFFA23	ea
.regip	000001F0	t	exec_os	000004FE	ea	tdrr	FFFFFFA25	ea
.strip	00000188	t	exit	00000172	t	thend	0000048E	ea
.unip	000001C2	t	flfo	FFFF8586	ea	trkreg	00000002	ea
.zero	00000254	t	flock	0000043E	ea	trpl4ret	00000486	ea
.zero	000002CA	t	glamp	00000088	ea	tsr	FFFFFFA2D	ea
AUX	00000001	ea	gibamp	00000089	ea	ucr	FFFFFFA29	ea
BASE	00000010	a	gicamp	0000008A	ea	udr	FFFFFFA2F	ea
BLN	0000001C	a	gicrnvip	0000008C	ea	vbasehl	FFFF8201	ea
BPSZ	00000100	ea	gifienvip	0000008D	ea	vbaselo	FFFF8200	ea
BSIZE	0000000A	a	gimixer	00000087	ea	vbasemid	FFFF8203	ee
BSSZ	0000001C	ea	ginoise	00000086	ea	vbl	000001D6	t
CDLINE	00000000	a	giporta	0000008E	ea	vblsem	00000452	ea
COM	00000002	ea	giportb	0000008F	ea	vbltemp	0001782E	b
CR	00000000	ea	giread	FFFF8800	ea	vblvec	00000070	ea
CURS_LINK	00000002	ea	glselect	FFFF8800	ea	vcounthi	FFFF8205	ea
CURS_GETRATE	00000005	ea	gitoneac	00000081	ea	vcountio	FFFF8209	ea
CURS_HIDE	00000000	ea	gitoneaf	00000080	ea	vcountmid	FFFF8207	ea
CURS_NOBLINK	00000003	ea	gitonebc	00000083	ea	video	0000007E	b
CURS_SETRATE	00000004	ea	gitonebf	00000082	ea	videodata	0000000A	b
CURS_SHOW	00000001	ea	gitonecc	00000085	ea	videoptr	000000A6	b
DATASZ	00000014	ea	gitonecf	00000084	ea	vr	FFFFFFA17	ea
DBASE	00000010	a	glwrl	FFFF8802	ea	wavelp	0000014A	t
DLEN	00000014	a	gplp	FFFFFFA01	ea	xoffset	0000006A	b
DSIZE	00000006	a	gpo	00000048	ea	xrts	00000088	ea
DTA	00000020	a	handle	00000048	b			
EMVIR	0000002C	a	hbl	0000029E	t			
FILE_ID	00000000	a	hbluec	00000128	ea			
HEADSIZE	0000001C	ea	hdv_boot	0000047A	ea			
HITPA	00000004	a	hdv_bpb	00000472	ea			
IKBD	00000004	ea	hdv_init	0000046A	ea			
LF	0000000A	ea	hdv_mediach	0000047E	ea			
LQTPA	00000000	a	hdv_rm	00000476	ea			
MIDI	00000003	ea	hscroll	FFFF8265	ea			
MYDTA	00000020	ea	iera	FFFFFFA07	ea			
PARENT	00000024	a	ierb	FFFFFFA09	ea			
PRT	00000000	ea	ikbd	00000286	t			
RAWCON	00000005	ea	ikbdvec	00000110	ea			
SSIZE	0000000E	a	imra	FFFFFFA13	ea			
TA0	00000009	ea	imrb	FFFFFFA15	ea			
TBASE	00000008	a	ipra	FFFFFFA08	ea			
TEXTSZ	0000000C	ea	lprb	FFFFFFA0D	ea			
TLEN	0000000C	a	isra	FFFFFFA0F	ea			
TSIZE	00000002	a	isrb	FFFFFFA11	ea			
XXX1	00000012	a	keybd	FFFFFC02	ea			
XXX2	00000016	a	keyctl	FFFFFC08	ea			
XXX3	0000001A	a	linemid	FFFF82BF	ea			
XXX4	00000028	a	memcntl	00000424	ea			
md	0000049E	ea	memconf	FFFF8801	ea			
autopath	000004CA	ea	memval2	0000043A	ea			
bootdev	00000446	ea	memvald	00000428	ea			
buhl	00000482	ea	mfp	FFFFFFA00	ea			
cmdload	00000482	ea	mdi	FFFFFC06	ea			
drvbits	000004C2	ea	midictl	FFFFFC04	ea			
diskbufp	000004C6	ea	mystack	00017C32	b			
frclock	00000466	ea	neobuff	0000000A	b			
lverfity	00000444	ea	neofile	00000008	d			
hz_200	0000048A	ea	noexit	00000170	t			
membot	00000432	ea	nvbls	00000454	ea			
mentop	00000436	ea	oldikbd	00000290	t			
nflops	000004A6	ea	oldpal	00000088	b			
prt_cnt	000004CE	ea	oldvbl	00000280	t			
prtabt	000004F0	ea	palette	FFFF8240	ea			
shell_p	000004F6	ea	palmode	00000448	ea			
sysbase	000004F2	ea	phystop	0000042E	ea			
timr_ms	000004A2	ea	prv_aux	00000512	ea			
v_bas_ad	0000044E	ea	prv_aux0	0000050E	ea			
vbclock	00000462	ea	prv_lst	0000050A	ea			
vbl_list	000004CE	ea	prv_lsto	00000506	ea			
vblqueue	00000456	ea	resvald	00000426	ea			
abort	000001C8	t	resvector	0000042A	ea			
aer	FFFFFFA03	ea	rezmode	FFFF8260	ea			
baseaddr	00000042	b	rsr	FFFFFFA20	ea			
bigbuff	00007E2E	b	sav_context	000004AE	ea			
cmdreg	00000000	ea	save_rm	000004AC	ea			
colorptr	0000045A	ea	saveptr	000004A2	ea			
constate	000004A8	ea	scr	FFFFFFA27	ea			
conterm	00000484	ea	scr_dump	00000582	ea			
criticret	0000048A	ea	screenpt	0000045E	ea			
datereg	00000086	ea	secreg	00000084	ea			
ddr	FFFFFFA05	ea	seekrate	00000448	ea			
defshlftmd	0000044A	ea	sshiftmd	0000044C	ea			
diskctl	FFFF8604	ea	start	00000088	t			
dmahl	FFFF8609	ea	stroke	00000020	ea			
dmaio	FFFF868D	ea	swv_vec	0000046E	ea			
dmamid	FFFF860B	ea	syncmode	FFFF820A	ea			





```
00000064 3F3C0000      0      Fopen      a4,a0
00000068 2F8C          0      move.w    #0,-(sp)
0000006A 3F3C003D      0      move.l    a4,-(sp)
0000006E 4E41          0      Gemdos    $3d,0
00000070 504F          0      move.w    #3d,-(sp)
00000072 4A40          0      trap      #1
00000074 6000xxxx      0      .if $0 <= 0
00000076 41F9xxxxxx      0      addq      #0,sp
00000078 31004000      0      .else
0000007A 5444          0      add.w     #0,sp
0000007C 807C0010      0      .endif
0000007E 6E00xxxx      0      tst       d0
00000080 3F3C0000      0      bml       abort ; IF (Error opening a file) ABORT
00000082 3F00          0      lea       handlist,a0
00000084 2F3C00000000  0      move      d0,(a0,d4) ; Save the Handle
00000086 3F3C0042      0      addq      #2,d4
00000088 4E41          0      cmp       #16,d4
0000008A 504F          0      bgt       .gotnine
0000008C 3F3C0000      0      Fseek     #120,d0,#0 ; Skip NEO Header
0000008E 3F00          0      move.w    #0,-(sp)
00000090 2F3C00000000  0      move.w    d0,-(sp)
00000092 3F3C0042      0      move.l    #0,-(sp)
00000094 4E41          0      Gemdos    $42,10
00000096 504F          0      move.w    #42,-(sp)
00000098 3F00          0      trap      #1
0000009A 504F          0      .if $a <= 8
0000009C 504F          0      addq      #a,sp
0000009E 504F          0      .else
000000A0 504F          0      add.w     #a,sp
000000A2 4A00          0      .endif
000000A4 6000xxxx      0      tst.l     d0
000000A6 3F3C0000      0      bml       abort ; IF (File Seek Error) ABORT
000000A8 3F3C004F      0      Fnext
000000AA 4E41          0      Gemdos    $4f,2
000000AC 504F          0      move.w    #4f,-(sp)
000000AE 504F          0      trap      #1
000000B0 504F          0      .if $2 <= 8
000000B2 504F          0      addq      #2,sp
000000B4 504F          0      .else
000000B6 504F          0      add.w     #2,sp
000000B8 504F          0      .endif
000000BA 60AC          0      bra       .neoloop
000000BC 504F          0      .gotnine:
000000BE 2F3Cxxxxxx      0      Fread     d0,#120,#bigbuff
000000C0 2F3C00000000  0      move.l    #bigbuff,-(sp)
000000C2 3F00          0      move.l    #0,-(sp)
000000C4 3F3C003F      0      move.w    d0,-(sp)
000000C6 4E41          0      Gemdos    $3f,12
000000C8 504F          0      move.w    #3f,-(sp)
000000CA 504F          0      trap      #1
000000CC 504F          0      .if $c <= 8
000000CE 504F          0      addq      #c,sp
000000D0 504F          0      .else
000000D2 504F          0      add.w     #c,sp
000000D4 4A00          0      .endif
000000D6 6000xxxx      0      tst.l     d0
000000D8 45F9xxxxxx      0      bml       abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
000000DA 41F80240      0      lea       bigbuff+4,a2
000000DC 43F9xxxxxx      0      lea       palette,a0
000000DE 303C000F      0      lea       oldpal,a1
000000E0 32D0          0      move      #15,d0
000000E2 30DA          0      .ploop: move.w    (a0),(a1)+ ; save old color palette
000000E4 51C8FFFA      0      move.w    (a2)+,(a0)+ ; create new color palette
000000E6 51C8FFFA      0      dbra      d0,.ploop
000000E8 23FCxxxxxxxxxxxx 0      move.l    #bigbuff,buffptr
000000EA 7E00          0      moveq     #0,d7 ; d7 = Row Count
000000EC 45F9xxxxxx      0      .rowip: lea       threebuf,a4 ; FOR (Three rows) DO
000000EE 4BF9xxxxxx      0      lea       handlist,a5
000000F0 0AC7          0      adda      #7,a5
000000F2 3C3C0002      0      move      #2,d6 ; d5 = Column Count
000000F4 2F0C          0      .redip: Fread     (a5)+,#32000,a4 ; FOR (3 Files) DO Read into temp buff
000000F6 2F3C00007D00  0      move.l    a4,-(sp)
000000F8 3F10          0      move.l    #7d00,-(sp)
000000FA 3F3C003F      0      move.w    (a5)+,-(sp)
000000FC 4E41          0      Gemdos    $3f,12
000000FE 3F3C003F      0      move.w    #3f,-(sp)
00000100 4E41          0      trap      #1
00000102 504F          0      .if $c <= 8
00000104 504F          0      addq      #c,sp
00000106 504F          0      .else
00000108 504F          0      add.w     #c,sp
0000010A 504F          0      .endif
0000010C 4A00          0      tst.l     d0
0000010E 6000xxxx      0      bml       abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
00000110 00FC7D00      0      adda      #32000,a4
00000112 51CEFFE0      0      dbra      d6,.redip
00000114 2F0C          0
00000116 2F3C00007D00  0
00000118 3F10          0
0000011A 3F3C003F      0
0000011C 4E41          0
0000011E 504F          0
00000120 504F          0
00000122 504F          0
00000124 504F          0
00000126 504F          0
00000128 504F          0
0000012A 504F          0
0000012C 504F          0
0000012E 504F          0
00000130 504F          0
00000132 504F          0
00000134 504F          0
00000136 504F          0
00000138 504F          0
```

```

97 0000013E 2079xxxxxxx      move.l buffptr,a0
98 00000144 3C3C00C7      move     #199,d5      ; d5 = Scan Line Count
99 00000148 3A3C0027      .linlp: move     #39,d5      ; FOR (200 Lines) DO
100 0000014C 2009      .t1:  move.l (a1)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen0
101 0000014E 51C0FFFC      dbra     d5,.t1
102 00000152 3A3C0027      move     #39,d5
103 00000156 200A      .t2:  move.l (a2)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen1
104 00000158 51C0FFFC      dbra     d5,.t2
105 0000015C 3A3C0027      move     #39,d5
106 00000160 200B      .t3:  move.l (a3)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen2
107 00000162 51C0FFFC      dbra     d5,.t3
108 00000166 51CEFFE0      dbra     d6,.linlp
109 0000016A 23C8xxxxxxx      move.l a0,buffptr
110 00000170 5C47      addq     #6,d7
111 00000172 8E7C000C      cmp      #12,d7
112 00000176 6F00      ble     .rconlp
113
114 00000178 7810      moveq    #16,d4
115 0000017A 49F9xxxxxxx      lea      handlist,a4
116 00000180 3F344000      .close: move     (a4,d4),-(sp)      ; FOR (Nine files) DO Close all
                                Gemdos $3e,4      ; Fclose
                                move.m  #3e,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #54,sp
                                .endif
                                -
                                -
117
118 0000018C 4A40      tst      d0
119 0000018E 6880xxxx      bml      abort      ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
120 00000192 5544      subq     #2,d4
121 00000194 6AEA      bpl      .close
122
123 00000196 4E09xxxxxxx      jsr      Initmaus      ; Install our own mouse handler
124
125 0000019C 23F00070xxxxxxx      move.l   vblvect,oldvbl
126 000001A4 21FCxxxxxxx0000      move.l   #vbl,vblvect      ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt
127
128 ;
129 ; Scrolling Demo loop
130 ;
131 wavelp:
                                Bconstat CON      ; Keyboard Polling
                                move.m  #CON,-(sp)
                                Blos 1,4
                                move.m  #51,-(sp)
                                trap     #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #54,sp
                                .endif
                                -
                                -
132
133 000001B0 4A40      tst      d0
134 000001B2 6700xxxx      beq      noexit      ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN
                                Bconin  CON
                                move.m  #CON,-(sp)
                                Blos 2,4
                                move.m  #52,-(sp)
                                trap     #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #54,sp
                                .endif
                                -
                                -
135
136 000001CA 803C0003      .endif
137 000001CE 6700xxxx      cmp.b    #'C'-64,d0
138                                beq      exit      ; CTRL-C ==> EXIT
139 000001D2 6808      noexit: bra     wavelp
140 exit:
141 ;
142 ; System Tear-Down
143 ;
144 000001D4 21F9xxxxxxx0000      move.l   oldvbl,vblvect      ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt
145
146 000001DC 4E09xxxxxxx      jsr      unmaus      ; Restore System mouse handler
147
148 000001E2 41F9xxxxxxx      lea      oldpal,a0
149 000001E8 43F08240      lea      palette,a1
150 000001EC 303C000F      move     #15,d0
151 000001F0 3208      .unlp: move.m  (a0)+,(a1)+
152 000001F2 51C8FFFC      dbra     d0,.unlp      ; restore old color palette
153
                                abort: User      ; return to user mode
                                Gemdos  $20,6
                                move.m  #528,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $6 <= 8
                                addq     #56,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #56,sp
                                .endif

```

```

000001FE 4267      0      Pterm0      : return to 6E4005
00000200 4E41      0      clr.w      -(sp)
00000202 4AFC      0      trap      #1
                                illegal

;
;      VBL      Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server
;
vbl:
00000204 40E78080      movem.l  d8/a8,-(sp)
00000208 3039xxxxxxx      move      xmouse,d8
0000020E C87C080F      and      #50f,d8
00000212 11C88265      move.b  d8,hscroll      ; Xpos MOD 16 = Scroll count
00000216 4A00      tst.b  d8
00000218 6600xxxx      bne     .none      ; IF (Scrolling) THEN 4 word offset
0000021C 11FC0A0820F      move.b  #160,linamid
00000222 6000xxxx      bra     .join
00000226 11FC089C820F      .none: move.b  #156,linamid
0000022C 41F9xxxxxxx      .join: lea      bigbuff,a8
00000232 3039xxxxxxx      move      ymouse,d8
00000238 C0FC01E8      mulu     #3#160,d8      ; Ypos * Linamid = Vertical offset
0000023C D1C0      adda.l  d8,a8
0000023E 3039xxxxxxx      move      xmouse,d8
00000244 E240      asr     #1,d8
00000246 C87CFFF8      and      #5fff,d8      ; #*(Xpos DIV 16) = Line offset
0000024A D0C0      adda     d8,a8      ; a8 = Video Base Address
0000024C 23C8xxxxxxx      move.l  a8,vbltemp
00000252 11F9xxxxxxx0000      move.b  vbltemp+1,vcount1
0000025A 11F9xxxxxxx0000      move.b  vbltemp+2,vcountmid
00000262 11F9xxxxxxx0000      move.b  vbltemp+3,vcountlo
0000026A 4CDF0101      movem.l  (sp)+,d8/a8
0000026E 4EF9      .dc.w  $4ef9
00000270 00000000      oldvbl: .dc.l  0      ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
00000274 4AFC      illegal

;
;      MOUSE HANDLING
;
;
;      INITMAUS      Capture system mouse
;
;      Given:
;
;      Control
;
;      Returns:
;
;      With motion and button vectors captured
;
;      Register Usage:
;
;      destroys d8-d3 and a8-a3
;
;      Externals:
;
;      none
;
initmaus:
00000276 A000      .dc.w  $a000      ; Line-A Trap
00000278 33E8FDA6xxxxxxx      move      cur_x(a8),xmouse
00000280 33E8FDA8xxxxxxx      move      cur_y(a8),ymouse
00000288 23E8FFCExxxxxxx      move.l  movec(a8),moldvec
00000290 217Cxxxxxxx0000      move.l  #ourmaus,movec(a8)      ; Take over mouse motion
00000298 4E75      rts

;
;      Mouse Motion Interrupt
;
;
ourmaus:
0000029A 33C8xxxxxxx      move      d8,xmouse
000002A0 33C1xxxxxxx      move      d1,ymouse      ; Save new mouse position
000002A6 4EF9      .dc.w  $4ef9
000002A8 00000000      moldvec: .dc.l  0      ; JMP (Old motion vector)
000002AC 4AFC      illegal

;
;      UNMAUS      Restore mouse to system
;
;
;      Given:
;
;      Control
;
;      Returns:
;
;      Mouse and button vectors restored to system
;
;      Register Usage:
;
;      destroys d8-d3 and a8-a3
;
;      Externals:
;
;      none
;
unmaus:

```

```

243 000002AE A000          .dc.w $a000          ; Line-A Trap
244 00000200 2179000002A8FFCE move.l moidvec,movec(a0) ; Restore mouse motion
245 00000200 4E75          rts
246
247
248 ;
249 ; DATA STORAGE
250 ;
251 0000020A          .data
252 neofiles:          ; NEO filename search string
253 00000000 2A2E6E656F00 .dc.b  "*neo",0
254
255          .even
256
257 ;
258 ; RANDOM DATA STORAGE
259 ;
260 00000006          .bss
261
262 oldpal:
263 00000000 =00000010 .ds.l 16          ; Original color palette
264
265 handlist:
266 00000040 =00000009 .ds.w 9          ; Array of Active Handles (9)
267
268 buffptr:
269 00000052 =00000001 .ds.l 1          ; Load ptr for bigbuff
270
271 bigbuff:
272 00000056 =00046500 .ds.b 9*32000    ; Mega-Image Buffer
273
274 threebuf:
275 00046556 =00017700 .ds.b 3*32000    ; Temporary Triple-Image Buffer
276
277
278 ubltemp:
279 00050C56 =00000001 .ds.l 1          ; Ublank Temporary Storage
280
281
282 xmouse:
283 00050C5A =00000001 .ds.w 1          ; Latest mouse Xposn
284
285 ymouse:
286 00050C5C =00000001 .ds.w 1          ; Latest mouse Yposn
287
288
289 mystack:
290 00050C5E =00000100 .ds.l 256        ; (stack body)
291
292
293
294
295
296          .end

```

## Symbol Table

.close	00000100	t	diskctl	FFFF8604	ea	shw_vec	0000046E	ea
.gotline	00000002	t	dmahi	FFFF8609	ea	syncode	FFFF820A	ea
.join	0000022C	t	dmalo	FFFF8600	ea	tacr	FFFFFA19	ea
.linlp	00000148	t	dmamld	FFFF8606	ea	tadr	FFFFFA1F	ea
.neolop	0000005E	t	dtr	00000010	ea	tbcdr	FFFFFA1B	ea
.non0	00000226	t	end_os	000004FA	ea	tbdcr	FFFFFA21	ea
.ploop	000000E4	t	etv_critic	00000404	ea	tcdr	FFFFFA1D	ea
.redlp	0000010A	t	etv_term	00000408	ea	tcdr	FFFFFA23	ea
.rowlp	000000F0	t	etv_timer	00000400	ea	tdcr	FFFFFA25	ea
.t1	0000014C	t	etv_xtra	0000040C	ea	thend	0000041E	ea
.t2	00000156	t	exec_os	000004FE	ea	threebuf	00046556	b
.t3	00000160	t	exit	000001D4	t	trkreg	00000082	ea
.unlp	000001F0	t	fifo	FFFF8606	ea	trpi4ret	00000436	ea
AUX	00000001	ea	flock	0000043E	ea	tsr	FFFFFA2D	ea
BASE	00000010	a	glamp	00000000	ea	ucr	FFFFFA29	ea
BLEN	0000001C	a	gibamp	00000009	ea	udr	FFFFFA2F	ea
BPS2	00000100	ea	gicamp	0000000A	ea	unmaus	000002AE	t
B5IZE	0000000A	a	gicrnwlp	0000000C	ea	vbasehl	FFFF8201	ea
B5SSZ	0000001C	ea	gifienvlp	00000008	ea	vbaselo	FFFF8200	ea
CDOLINE	00000000	a	gimixer	00000007	ea	vbasemld	FFFF8203	ea
CDM	00000002	aa	ginoise	00000006	ea	vbl	00000204	t
CR	00000000	ea	giporta	0000000E	ea	vblsm	00000452	ea
CURS_BLINK	00000002	ea	giportb	0000000F	ea	vbltemp	0005DC56	b
CURS_GETRATE	00000005	ea	giread	FFFF8800	ea	vblvect	00000070	ea
CURS_HIDE	00000000	ea	giselect	FFFF8808	ea	vcounthi	FFFF8205	ea
CURS_NOBLINK	00000003	ea	gitoneac	00000001	ea	vcounthi	FFFF8209	ea
CURS_SETRATE	00000004	ea	gitoneaf	00000200	ea	vcounthi	FFFF8207	ea
CURS_SHOW	00000001	ea	gitonebc	00000003	ea	ur	FFFFFA17	ea
DATASZ	00000014	ea	gitonebf	00000002	ea	navelp	000001AC	t
DBASE	00000010	a	gitonecc	00000005	ea	xmouse	0005DC5A	b
DLEN	00000014	a	gitonecf	00000004	ea	xrts	00000000	ea
D5IZE	00000006	a	giwrite	FFFF8802	ea	ymouse	0005DC5C	b
OTA	00000020	a	gplp	FFFFFA01	ea			
ENVIR	0000002C	a	gpo	00000040	ea			
FILE_ID	00000000	a	handlist	00000040	b			
HEADSIZE	0000001C	ea	hdv_boot	0000047A	ea			
HITPA	00000004	a	hdv_bpb	00000472	ea			
IKBD	00000004	ea	hdv_init	0000046A	ea			
LF	0000000A	ea	hdv_mediach	0000047E	ea			
LOUTPA	00000008	a	hdv_rw	00000476	ea			
MIDI	00000003	ea	hscroll	FFFF8265	ea			
MYDTA	00000020	a	lera	FFFFFA07	ea			
PARENT	00000024	a	lerb	FFFFFA09	ea			
PRT	00000000	ea	lera	FFFFFA13	ea			
RALCON	00000005	ea	lerb	FFFFFA15	ea			
SSIZE	0000000E	a	initmaus	00000276	t			
TAB	00000009	ea	ipra	FFFFFA0B	ea			
TBASE	00000000	a	iprb	FFFFFA0D	ea			
TEXTSZ	0000000C	ea	isra	FFFFFA0F	ea			
TLEM	0000000C	a	isrb	FFFFFA11	ea			
TSIZE	00000002	a	keybd	FFFFFC02	ea			
XXX1	00000012	a	keyctl	FFFFFC08	ea			
XXX2	00000016	a	linemid	FFFF820F	ea			
XXX3	0000001A	a	memcntl	00000424	ea			
XXX4	00000020	a	memconf	FFFF8001	ea			
md	0000049E	ea	memval2	0000043A	ea			
_autopath	000004CA	ea	memvald	00000420	ea			
_bootdev	00000446	ea	mfp	FFFFFA00	ea			
_buf1	00000402	ea	midl	FFFFFC06	ea			
_cmdload	00000402	ea	midictl	FFFFFC04	ea			
_drvbits	000004C2	ea	moldvec	000002A0	t			
_dskbufp	000004C6	ea	movec	FFFFFCE	ea			
_frclock	00000466	ea	mystack	0005E05E	b			
_fverify	00000444	ea	neofiles	00000000	d			
_hz_200	0000048A	ea	noexit	000001D2	t			
_membot	00000432	ea	nvbls	00000454	ea			
_memtop	00000436	ea	oldpal	00000000	b			
_nflaps	000004A6	ea	oldvbl	00000270	t			
_prt_cnt	000004EE	ea	ourmaus	0000029A	t			
_prtabt	000004F8	ea	palette	FFFF8240	ea			
_shell_p	000004F6	ea	palmode	00000448	ea			
_sysbase	000004F2	ea	phystop	0000042E	ea			
_timr_ms	00000442	ea	prv_aux	00000512	ea			
_v_bas_ad	0000044E	ea	prv_auxo	0000050E	ea			
_vbclock	00000462	ea	prv_ist	0000050A	ea			
_vbl_list	000004CE	ea	prv_isto	00000506	ea			
_vblqueue	00000456	ea	resvald	00000426	ea			
abort	000001F6	t	resvector	0000042A	ea			
aer	FFFFFA03	ea	rezmode	FFFF826B	ea			
bigbuff	00000056	b	rsr	FFFFFA2B	ea			
buffptr	00000052	b	sav_context	000004AE	ea			
cmdreg	00000000	ea	save_rom	000004AC	ea			
colorptr	0000045A	ea	saveptr	000004A2	ea			
constate	000004A0	ea	scr	FFFFFA27	ea			
conterm	00000484	ea	scr_dump	00000502	ea			
criticret	0000048A	ea	screenpt	0000045E	ea			
cur_x	FFFFFA06	ea	secrreg	00000004	ea			
cur_y	FFFFFA08	ea	seekrate	0000044B	ea			
datareg	00000006	ea	sshiftmd	0000044C	ea			
ddr	FFFFFA05	ea	start	00000000	t			
defshiftmd	0000044A	ea	stroke	00000020	ea			

# STE Digitized Sound

## Developer information

The Atari STE™ family of computers is equipped to reproduce digitized sound using DMA (direct memory access; that is, without using the 68000). This document provides the information required to understand and use this feature.

### OVERVIEW

Sound is stored in memory as digitized samples. Each sample is a number, from -128 to +127, which represents displacement of the speaker from the "neutral" or middle position. During horizontal blanking (transparent to the processor) the DMA sound chip fetches samples from memory and provides them to a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) at one of several constant rates, programmable as (approximately) 50KHz (kilohertz), 25KHz, 12.5KHz, and 6.25KHz. This rate is called the sample frequency.

The output of the DAC is then filtered to a frequency equal to 40% of the sample frequency by a four-pole switched low-pass filter. This performs "anti-aliasing" of the sound data in a sample-frequency-sensitive way. The signal is further filtered by a two-pole fixed frequency (16kHz) low-pass filter and provided to a National LMC1992 Volume/Tone Controller. Finally, the output is available at an RCA-style output jack on the back of the computer. This can be fed into an amplifier, and then to speakers, headphones, or tape recorders.

There are two channels which behave as described above; they are intended to be used as the left and right channels of a stereo system when using the audio outputs of the machine. A monophonic mode is provided which will send the same sample data to each channel.

The stereo sound output is also mixed onto the standard ST audio output sent to the monitor's speaker. The ST's GI sound chip output can be mixed to the monitor and to both stereo output jacks as well.

## DATA FORMAT

Each sample is stored as a signed eight-bit quantity, where -128 (80 hex) means full negative displacement of the speaker, and 127 (7F hex) means full positive displacement. In stereo mode, each word represents two samples: the upper byte is the sample for the left channel, and the lower byte is the sample for the right channel. In mono mode each byte is one sample. However, the samples are always fetched a word at a time, so only an even number of mono samples can be played.

A group of samples is called a "frame." A frame may be played once or can automatically be repeated forever (until stopped). A frame is described by its start and end addresses. The end address of a frame is actually the address of the first byte in memory *beyond* the frame; a frame starting at address 21100 which is 10 bytes long has an end address of 21110.

Before continuing, please familiarize yourself with the DMA sound chip register set:

## REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

FF8900 ---- ---- ---- --cc RW Sound DMA Control

cc:

- 00 Sound DMA disabled (reset state).
- 01 Sound DMA enabled, disable at end of frame.
- 11 Sound DMA enabled, repeat frame forever.

FF8902 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (high)

FF8904 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (middle)

FF8906 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame Base Address (low)

FF8908 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (high)

FF890A ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (middle)

FF890C ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RO Frame Address Counter (low)

FF890E ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame End Address (high)

FF8910 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame End Address (middle)

FF8912 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame End Address (low)

FF8920 0000 0000 m000 00rr RW Sound Mode Control

rr:

- 00 6258 Hz sample rate (reset state)
- 01 12517 Hz sample rate
- 10 25033 Hz sample rate
- 11 50066 Hz sample rate

m:

- 0 Stereo Mode (reset state)
- 1 Mono Mode

FF8922 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Data register

FF8924 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Mask register

Note: a zero can be written to the DMA sound control register at any time to stop playback immediately.

The frame address registers occupy the low bytes of three consecutive words each. The high bytes of these words do not contain anything useful, and it is harmless to read or write them. The frame address counter register is read-only, and holds the address of the next sample word to be fetched.

## PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

The simplest way to produce a sound is to assemble a frame in memory, write the start address of the frame into the Frame Start Address register, and the end address of the frame into the Frame End Address register, set the Mode register appropriately (set stereo or mono, and the sample frequency), and write a one into the Sound DMA Control register. The frame will play once, then stop.

To produce continuous sound, and link frames together, more elaborate techniques are required.

The DMA sound chip produces a signal called "DMA sound active" which is one when the chip is playing sounds, and zero when it's not. When a frame ends in the repeat mode (mode 3), there is a transition from "active" to "idle" and back again on this signal. The signal is presented as the external input to MFP Timer A. You can put Timer A into Event Count mode and use it to generate an interrupt, for example when a frame has played a given number of times. Because of the design of the MFP, the active edge for this signal must be the same as the input on GPIP I4, which is the interrupt line from the keyboard and MIDI interfaces. It is, and the Active Edge Register is already programmed for that, so you need not worry about that if you use Timer A to count frames.

The DMA Sound chip's mode 3 (repeat mode) ensures seamless linkage of frames, because the start and end registers are actually double-buffered. When you write to these registers, what you write really goes into a "holding area". The contents of the holding area go into the true registers at the end of the current frame. (Actually, they go in when the chip is idle, which means right away if the chip was idle to begin with.)

If you have two frames which you want played in succession, you can write the start and end addresses of the first frame into the chip, then set its control register to 3. The first frame will begin playing. You can then immediately write the start and end addresses of the second frame into the chip: they will be held in the holding area until the first frame finishes, then they'll be copied into the true registers and the second frame will play. The interrupt between frames will still happen, so you can tell when the first frame has finished. Then, for instance, you can write the start and end registers for the start of a *third* frame, knowing that it will begin as soon as the second frame has finished. You could even write new data into the first frame and write its start and end address into the chip; this kind of ping-pong effect is rather like double-buffering of a graphics display.

Here is an example of using Timer A in Event Count mode to play a controlled series of frames. Suppose you have three frames, A, B, and C, and you want to play frame A three times, then frame B five times, and finally frame C twice. The sequence of steps below will accomplish this. Numbered steps are carried out by your program; the bracketed descriptions are of things which are happening as a result.

1. Set Timer A to event count mode, and its counter to 2 (not 3).



2. Write Frame A's start & end addresses into the registers.
3. Write a 3 to the sound DMA control register. [Play begins.] Go do something else until interrupted.

[At the end of the second repetition of Frame A, the timer's interrupt fires. At the same time, frame A begins its third repetition.]

4. Write Frame B's start and end addresses into the DMA sound chip. These values will be held until the third repetition of Frame A finishes.
5. Set Timer A's count register to 5, then go away until interrupted

[When the current repetition finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame B will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal will cause Timer A to count from 5 to 4. At the end of Frame B's fourth repetition, its fifth will start, the timer will count down from 1 to 0, and the interrupt will occur.]

6. Write frame C's start & end addresses into the registers, and program Timer A to count to 2. Go away until interrupted.

(When the current repetition (B's fifth) finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame C will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal causes Timer A to count down from 2 to 1. When Frame C finishes its first repetition, Timer A counts down from 1 to 0 and interrupts.)

7. Write a 1 to the DMA Sound Control Register to play the current frame, then stop. Disable Timer A and mask its interrupt. You're done.

As you can see, you program the timer to interrupt after one repetition ~~less~~ than the number of times you want a frame to play. That is so you can set up the next frame while the DMA sound chip is playing the last repetition of the current frame. This ensures seamless linkage of frames.

## INTERRUPTS WITHOUT TIMER A

Besides going to the external input signal of Timer A, the DMA-sound-active signal, true high, is exclusive-ORed with the monochrome-detect signal, and together they form the GPIF I7 input to the M68901 MFP. The intent of this is to provide for interrupt-driven sound drivers without using up the last general-purpose timer in the MFP. It is a little trickier to use, however. For one thing, it causes the interrupt at the end of every frame, not after a specified number of frames. For another, the "interesting" edge on this signal depends on what kind of monitor you have.

On an ST, monochrome monitors ground the mono-detect signal, so when you read the bit in the MFP you get a zero. Color monitors do not ground it, so it reads as a one. When the DMA sound is idle (0), this is still the case. However, when the sound is active (1), the mono-detect signal is inverted by the XOR, so the bit in the MFP reads the opposite way. (The one place where the OS reads this bit is at VBLANK time, to see if you've changed monitors. The ROMs on any machine with DMA sound are appropriately modified, so you need not worry about this.)

If you want to use the mono-detect / DMA interrupt signal, you have to set up the active-edge register in the MFP to cause the interrupt at the right time. The interesting edge on the DMA signal is the falling edge, that is, from active to idle; this happens when a frame finishes. If you have a monochrome monitor, this edge is seen as a transition from 1 to 0 on MFP bit I7. However, with a color monitor, the edge will be seen as a transition from 0 to 1. Therefore, you have to program the MFP's active-edge register differently depending on which monitor you have. Make sure the DMA sound is idle (write a zero to the control register), then check MFP I7: if it's one, you have a color monitor, and you need to see the rising edge. If it's zero, you have a monochrome monitor and you need to see the falling edge.

The DMA sound active signal goes from "active" to "idle" when a frame finishes. If it was playing in mode 1, it stays "idle" and the control register reverts to zero. If it was playing in mode 3, the signal goes back to "active" as the next frame begins. In this case, the signal is actually in the "idle" state for a very short time, but the MFP catches it and causes the interrupt, so don't worry.

## Additional Considerations

Regardless of how you manage your interrupts, there is more you should know: the signal goes from "active" to "idle" when the DMA sound chip has *fetched* the last sample in the frame. There is a four-word FIFO in the chip, however, so it will be eight sample-times (four in stereo mode) before the sound actually finishes. If you are using mode 1, you can use this time to set up the chip with the start and end addresses of the next frame, so it will start as soon as the current one ends. However, if the interrupt should be postponed for four or eight sample-times, you could miss your chance to start the sound seamlessly. Therefore, for seamless linkage, use the pre-loading technique described above.

## MICROWIRE™ Interface

The MICROWIRE™ interface provided to talk to the National LMC1992 Computer Controlled Volume / Tone Control is a general purpose MICROWIRE™ interface to allow the future addition of other MICROWIRE™ devices. For this reason, the following description of its use will make no assumptions about the device being addressed.

The MICROWIRE™ bus is a three wire serial connection and protocol designed to allow multiple devices to be individually addressed by the controller. The length of the serial data stream depends on the destination device. In general, the stream consists of N bits of address, followed by zero or more don't care bits, followed by M bits of data. The hardware interface provided consists of two 16 bit read/write registers: one data register which contains the actual bit stream to be shifted out, and one mask register which indicates which bits are valid.

Let's consider a mythical device which requires two address bits and one data bit. For this device the total bit stream is three bits (minimum). Any three bits of the register pair may be used. However, since the most significant bit is shifted first, the command will be received by the device soonest if the three most significant bits are used. Let's assume: 01 is the device's address, D is the data to be written, and X's are don't cares. Then all of the following register combinations will provide the same information to the device.

1110 0000 0000 0000 Mask  
01DX XXXX XXXX XXXX Data

0000 0000 0000 0111 Mask  
XXXX XXXX XXXX X01D Data

0000 0001 1100 0000 Mask  
XXXX XXX0 1DXX XXXX Data

0000 1100 0001 0000 Mask  
XXXX 01XX XXXD XXXX Data

1100 0000 0000 0001 Mask  
01XX XXXX XXXX XXXD Data

As you can see, the address bits must be contiguous, and so must the data bits, but they don't have to be contiguous with each other.

The mask register must be written before the data register. Sending commences when the data register is written and takes approximately 16µsec. Subsequent writes to the data and mask registers are blocked until sending is complete. Reading the registers while sending is in progress will return a snapshot of the shift register shifting the data and mask out. This means that you know it is safe to send the next command when these registers (or either one) return to their original state. Note that the mask register does not need to be rewritten if it is already correct. That is, when sending a series of commands the mask register only needs to be written once.

## Volume and Tone Control

The LMC1992 is used to provide volume and tone control. Before you go and find a data sheet for this part, be warned that we do not use all of its features. Commands for the features we do use are listed below.

Communication with this device is achieved using the MICROWIRE™ interface. See MICROWIRE INTERFACE the section for details. The device has a two bit address field, address = 10, and a nine bit data field. There is no way to reading the current settings.

# Volume / Tone Controller Commands

Device address = 10

Data Field

011 DDD DDD Set Master Volume  
000 000 -80 dB  
010 100 -40 dB  
101 XXX 0 dB

101 XDD DDD Set Left Channel Volume  
00 000 -40 dB  
01 010 -20 dB  
10 1XX 0 dB

100 XDD DDD Set Right Channel Volume  
00 000 -40 dB  
01 010 -20 dB  
10 1XX 0 dB

010 XXD DDD Set Treble  
0 000 -12 dB  
0 110 0 dB (Flat)  
1 100 +12 dB

001 XXD DDD Set Bass  
0 000 -12 dB  
0 110 0 dB (Flat)  
1 100 +12 dB

000 XXX XDD Set Mix  
00 -12 dB  
01 Mix GI sound chip output  
10 Do not mix GI sound chip output  
11 reserved

Note: The volume controls attenuate in 2 dB steps. The tone controls attenuate in 2 dB steps at 50 Hz and 15 kHz (Note: These frequencies may change).

## Using the MICROWIRE™ Interface and the Volume/Tone Control Chip

The MICROWIRE™ interface is not hard to use: once you get it right, you'll never have to figure it out again.

The easiest way to use it is to ignore the flexibility, and just use one form for all commands. Since the Volume/Tone chip is the only device, and it has a total of 11 bits of address and data, your mask should be \$07ff. If you're picky, you can use \$ffe0, because the high-order bits are shifted out first, but it adds conceptual complexity. With a mask of \$07ff, the lower 9 bits of the data register are used for the data, and the next higher two bits are for the address:

```
Mask:      %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:      %xxxx x10d dddd dddd
```

Replace the d's with the command code and its data. For example, this combination sets the master volume to \$14:

```
Mask:      %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:      %xxxx x100 1101 0100
```

The other important concept you must understand is that the bits shift out of these registers as soon as you write the data, and it takes an appreciable time (16  $\mu$ sec) to finish. You can't attempt another write until the first one is finished. If you read either register while it's being shifted out, you will see a "snapshot" of the data being shifted. You know the shifting is complete when the mask returns to its original value. (This theory is wrong if you use a mask which equals its original value sometime during the shifting, but \$07ff never does.)

Assuming you write \$07ff into the mask register ahead of time, the following routine can be used to write new data from the D0 register to the volume/tone control chip:

```
MWMASK      equ    $ffff8924
MWDATA      equ    $ffff8922

mwwrite:
    cmp.w    #$07ff,MWMASK    ; wait for prev to finish
    bne.s    mwwrite          ; loop until equal
    move.w   d0,MWDATA        ; write the data
    rts                               ; and return
```

The purpose of the loop at the beginning is to wait until a previous write completes. This loop is at the beginning of the routine, not the end, because waiting at the end would always force at 16  $\mu$ sec delay, even if it's been longer than that since the last write.

